

VOL. 6. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1850. NO. 36.

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**

**A. C. EVANS & SONS, LTD.,**  
**SUGGESTS AND APPOINTMENT,**  
Change Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina,  
boldest and best in the North, and the best in the  
ville, Window Glass, Dry State, Perfumery, Fancy Goods,  
Medicines, Vaseline Oil, Lenses and Waxes, Hair  
and Hair, and the best in the North, and the best in the  
merchants, and the best in the North, and the best in the  
exclusive wholesale business in the North, and the best in the  
of the State, and the best in the North, and the best in the  
best selections from the North, and the best in the  
sent to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are  
the best in the North, and the best in the North, and the best in the  
resources of that portion of the State, which, by  
inducements, might most conveniently trade at this  
of the State, and the best in the North, and the best in the  
will be our object, with the facilities and means to  
to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.  
The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will con-  
siderable in many of the North, and the best in the  
her charges from a Northern market, with the additional  
advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.  
We will attract attention from contractors and builders  
our stock of Putting out Oil, which will always be large,

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The subscribers would like to remind those Physicians who patronized the late Wm. Sax, that they can still be supplied with the same quality of goods at the same low prices as before the late untimely demise. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully request that all orders be promptly forwarded. We have received a fresh supply of those important articles of medicine, so highly recommended by the Medical Faculty of the University and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preservative against the most dangerous diseases to which our fellow-creatures are exposed. We have also a large stock of those articles connected to a sedentary life, none of which should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are the best we ever used, and which are the most agreeable of any. In the operation they are the most agreeable and free intestine; setting upon the stomach and bowels, and producing a regular and healthy action. They are the best system health, strength and vigor. Call and get boxes at Sax's Drug Store, 66 North 2nd St. HAY & POTTS, 101 N. 2nd St. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-4.]

[illegible]

Unanarized Opium, (dis-  
tillation) 250 lbs. Sals  
of Cal. Rhubarb, East In-  
does of Cal. Turkey;  
Soyaya Capesides;  
Cilla; 250 lbs. Sals  
Lumpson's Eye Water.  
ALSO  
500 lbs. pure Lead;  
500 lbs. extra do;  
500 lbs. No. 1 extra do;  
200 lbs. No. 2 extra do;  
500 lbs. do. of oil;  
500 lbs. do. of dry;  
Turkish Blue;  
His terms are Cash, but slight indulgence will be always  
granted when circumstances justify it.  
C. DePREE, Druggist and Pharmacist.  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1860

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.**  
The subscriber here to inform the public that he  
has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well  
assorted assortment of the following articles, viz:  
Oils, Sals, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles,  
Paint Medicines, &c., conforming in part to the following  
list, to wit: Dutch Paints, Dutch Colors, Dutch  
Sedillas and Sals Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glycerine  
Alcohol; Aloes; Myrrh; Sassafras; Spiritus Ammonii; Putres-  
cent Oil; Castor Oil; Turpentine; and a variety of

CHIMENAS—Salad, Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Aet. Quinine;  
Indulin; India Lard, do. Oil of Citrus of Iran; Citrus of Iran  
and Quinine; Annon. Tart. of Iran; Veratrine; Veratrinamide  
of Zinc; Indulin; do. do. Syrup of do. Oatide of Zinc; Io-  
le of Zinc.

**PAINTS**—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra  
No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chroma Green,  
do. ground in oil; Chroma Blue, do. ground in oil; Yellow  
Chromite, do. ground in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil;  
Yellow ochre, dry and in oil; Terra di Siena; Ruby Lamp Black;  
Bluishgray; Coach, Japan, and Copper; Lampblack; Train  
black; and Lamp Oil; and best white Lead; Spirit Oil, for fan-  
ciful.

**WIDOW GLASS**—by 10, 16, 20, by 12, 10, 14, 30 by 15, 11,  
12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44,  
46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80.

**PAINTS AND VARNISHES**—Paint Brushes, from No. 6  
to 00000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 9; Varnish Brushes, No.  
to 00000.

**PATENT MEDICINES**—

Dr. J. Townsend's Sarracenia,  
or Dr. J. Townsend's do., in quart bottles,  
and  
Sandra's Indole of do. Webster's Sarracenia,  
and  
Sandra's Chlorine; House's Indole; Indole and Swain's  
Indole; House's Balsam of Wild Cherry; House's  
Wild Cherry; Oshesonon Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot  
Sarracenia; Vermiling; Kellinger's Sarracenia; Juxat Al-

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1850.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Raleigh on the 15th day of June. Have all the counties appointed delegates?

New Hanover County Convention will meet on Tuesday of June County Court.

Report of the Senate Committee of Thirteen.

"The views and recommendations contained in this report may be recapitulated in a few words:

"1. The admission of any new State or States formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress fairly and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas by admitting such new State or States.

"2. The admission forthwith of California into the Union, with the boundaries which she has proposed.

"3. The establishment of territorial governments, without the Wilcox Provision, for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California.

"4. The combination of these two last-mentioned measures in the same bill.

"5. The establishment of the western and northern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent. And the section for that purpose to be incorporated in the bill admitting California, and establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.

"6. More effectual measures of law to secure the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, who escape into another State.

"And 7. Abstaining from abolishing slavery; but, under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia."

The above is an extract from the report of the Committee of Thirteen, made to the Senate on Wednesday, the 8th instant, through its Chairman, Mr. CLAY. It is a brief but complete summary of the measures recommended in the report, and embodied in the bills accompanying it. The plan of the Committee was correctly shadowed forth in a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a portion of which was copied into the Journal of the 26th ult., in our notice of the appointment of the Committee.

The success of this scheme of compromise seems to be very doubtful. It will be opposed by the United Free Soil and Proviso influence; and several gentlemen from the South have also ranged themselves in opposition to it, on account of that feature providing for the admission of California with her present constitution and the boundaries proposed therein. We notice among the Southern opponents of the report, Messrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS of Mississippi, YULEE of Florida, BERRIEN of Georgia, CLEMENS of Alabama, BORDEN of Arkansas, and MASON of Virginia, and perhaps one or two others; sufficient, with the Northern opposition, to give the bill its quietus, unless some modification be made by which their support can be secured.

We can understand very well why the Free Soil faction, whose life depends upon the continuance of the present agitation, should labor to defeat anything that might promise to put an end to it and restore peace and harmony to the country, but we must confess our inability to perceive what advantage Southern Senators can promise themselves from the defeat of the compromise. If this attempt fails, we know of none other that can succeed. If, on account of the contemplated admission of California in connection with the other proposed measures, the whole scheme should be defeated by the influence of Southern votes, the result will inevitably be the admission of California by itself, and without any compensation or compromise to the South. Beyond all question, there is a large majority in both houses in favor of the admission of California during the present session, and if its admission in the way contemplated by the Committee is defeated, it will be forced through separately, as demanded by old BENTON and the Free Soilers; and this once done, the Territories may remain under a military government, without any effectual or well-regulated protection for person or property, and, of course, completely debared to settlement by persons carrying that most delicate of all species of property—negro slaves. The admission of California may be delayed, but we believe that it cannot be prevented, and the question now is, whether her admission shall be coupled with other measures providing for an equitable settlement of the slave question, or whether she shall be brought in by herself.

Perhaps this compromise is not all that Southern men could desire. In some respects it is not; but we believe the question is now narrowed down to this—compromise or disunion. There is no use in decrying ourselves. California is bound to come into the Union as a non-slaveholding State. The character of her soil, unfitted for slave labor—the character of her population, nine-tenths of whom are from the Northern and Western non-slaveholding States—prove this. Along her rivers, in her dry diggings, and in her towns, are adventurers without capital, save the labor of their own hands at the mines, who would feel degraded by the association of slave labor in the same pursuit with themselves. Having the power in their own hands, it is not likely that they will allow the introduction of negroes who, on their own account, or that of their masters, might share in the work, and participate in the profits of mining. Indeed, so great is their prejudice against that race, that their constitution forbids the settlement of even free negroes in the State. Remanding California to a Territorial condition, would be useless. One, two, five, or ten years hence, the result would be the same.

The division of California by the line of 36° 30' would be a measure equally fruitless. There is no material difference between the character of the soil and population north and south of that line to favor the inference that the Southern section would be more favorable to the introduction of slave labor than the Northern. Making California into two States instead of one, could only have the effect of giving us four free soil Senators instead of two, a consummation not to be wished.

Finally, we believe that the policy of the democratic party, of the South and of the country, is that of total non-intervention upon the subject of slavery. The only violation of this acknowledged principle connected with these territorial measures, is the alleged interference of the Executive in sending out T. B. LEE, KING to influence the free choice of the people of California. This was wrong—censurable and improper; but it does not appear right that the maladministration, or error of one party should vitiate a general principle, or deprive the people of California of the benefits of its operation. There is no doubt that the preliminary proceedings connected with the formation of the Constitution of California and her application for admission have been informal, and some of them grossly improper, but we think it will appear equally clear, upon reflection, that the result would have been pretty nearly the same, had all the proper formalities been gone through with, and had BUTLER KING never went out there. The defect in regard to the California constitution, is one of form, and as regards her boundaries, we think it sound Southern policy to keep non-slaveholding States as large as may be, as this will restrict their influence in the Senate.

The sections of the bill providing for the organization of Territorial Governments, are in the usual form of such bills, and are totally free from the Wilcox proviso. To this no objection can be made. The fugitive slave bill will also pass; and so we think will the other measures recommended. There are portions of the report which we do not like, and which we hope will be modified; but as a whole, we sincerely pray for its success, believing it the last chance for an honorable adjustment of our present difficulties.

The true ground in regard to the Territories, is distinctly announced in the report as follows: "The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly-acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the Territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of each Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

To sum up all, this report and the bills accompanying it will be vehemently opposed by gentlemen from the extremes of both sections; but we think that it will finally pass, and with some slight modifications, will be, if not quite acceptable, at least acquiesced in by the people of the country. The portions really obnoxious to Southern sentiment, are those providing for the division of the territory of Texas, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. This latter measure is objectionable, not so much on its own account, for we believe it is rather desirable than otherwise, but because it appears like a concession to the spirit of abolitionism—a thing to be avoided at the present time. The division or dismemberment of Texas is a matter for the people of that State to consider. We also think that the report should have placed the rejection of the Wilcox proviso upon the broad ground of the constitution, and not upon a mere question of expediency. But the unconstitutionality of the proviso is Democratic doctrine, and Mr. CLAY is a Whig.

Old Fellows' Celebration. On Monday last, 13th instant, Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., celebrated its eighth anniversary in this town. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the brethren of the Order marched in procession from the Lodge room to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where appropriate services were gone through with, and a most excellent address delivered by ELI W. HALL, Esq. It is no idle or unmeaning compliment to say that Mr. HALL acquitted himself in a manner calculated to enhance his own reputation and reflect credit upon the Order. The turn-out was full, and the display handsome.

OUR IMPULSES.—We would respectfully inform our neighbor of the Commercial, that the quarter from which we get our impulses, is our own conviction of what is right. We endeavor to represent things as they actually are; or at least, as they appear to us with all the lights before us—not as other people may chance or choose to see or represent them.

RECEIVED.—Godey's Lady's Book for June; a very pretty number. The publisher promises something rich for July.

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The State Convention.—The Democratic Press. In four weeks from Wednesday last, the Democratic State Convention will assemble at Raleigh, and yet, so far, a most unaccountable apathy seems to prevail upon the subject in the ranks of the Democratic party; and even the press seems to be lukewarm. Why is this? What influence is there at work to defeat the holding of county meetings and the appointment of delegates? Why is it, that so few counties, comparatively speaking, have taken measures to be represented? We believe that there is, and has been, such an influence at work in our own party. We believe that some compromise or bargain with the Whig party is looked forward to, hoped for, or expected by some of the members of the Democratic party, by which, if we run no candidate now, but allow Mr. MANLY to walk over the track this time, we will be graciously permitted to elect our candidate next time. As a member of the Democratic party—an humble member, it is true, but one zealous for its purity and efficiency—we take this occasion to protest against any sort of bargain, compromise, or arrangement of the kind; and we call upon our brethren of the Democratic press to speak out plainly upon this subject—to urge the people to prompt and energetic action, so that the choice of the Convention may carry with it the full moral force of the entire Democratic party of the State.

For our own part, we have no sort of confidence in Whig promises or professions. Our only safe, and honorable course is in reliance upon ourselves, our principles and our organization. They should not, and they must not, be abandoned. We do hope that our editorial brethren will respond to this appeal. What say you, brethren?

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The Northern manufacturers may thank themselves for this state of things, which is owing, in a great measure, to the present agitation of the slavery question, and their consequent loss of the Southern market. The amount of manufacturing done in the slave States, is now more than double what it was three years ago, and it will go on increasing. The South is determined to be independent of the North, and no longer to build up the wealth of those who would oppress and degrade her.

There is another cause for this apparent depression: the immense amount of capital which has been drained out of the Western States by the emigration to California, will prevent the manufacturers of the East from finding so good a market there for some time to come. To this is to be added the fact that manufacturing in Massachusetts has increased with undue rapidity during the last year. All these things being taken into consideration, will more than account for any temporary depression, without laying the blame on the tariff or whining for protection.

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Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, MAY 17th.—SENATE.

The Senate was occupied in the discussion of the bill to establish a board of accounts, to consist of three commissioners, at a salary of \$4,000 each per annum, and an attorney at \$3,000 per annum. The board to have the revision of accounts against the Government to be submitted to the action of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House debated the census bill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18th.—SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS presented resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, and read extracts from the proceedings and an address to the people. Mr. D. addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. CLAY presented the majority report of the committee of thirteen. It was accompanied by bills providing for the admission of California with her present boundaries for the formation of territorial Governments in the remaining territories without the Proviso, and for the reception of fugitive slaves, and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. This latter measure is objectionable, not so much on its own account, for we believe it is rather desirable than otherwise, but because it appears like a concession to the spirit of abolitionism—a thing to be avoided at the present time. The division or dismemberment of Texas is a matter for the people of that State to consider. We also think that the report should have placed the rejection of the Wilcox proviso upon the broad ground of the constitution, and not upon a mere question of expediency. But the unconstitutionality of the proviso is Democratic doctrine, and Mr. CLAY is a Whig.

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The State Convention.—The Democratic Press. In four weeks from Wednesday last, the Democratic State Convention will assemble at Raleigh, and yet, so far, a most unaccountable apathy seems to prevail upon the subject in the ranks of the Democratic party; and even the press seems to be lukewarm. Why is this? What influence is there at work to defeat the holding of county meetings and the appointment of delegates? Why is it, that so few counties, comparatively speaking, have taken measures to be represented? We believe that there is, and has been, such an influence at work in our own party. We believe that some compromise or bargain with the Whig party is looked forward to, hoped for, or expected by some of the members of the Democratic party, by which, if we run no candidate now, but allow Mr. MANLY to walk over the track this time, we will be graciously permitted to elect our candidate next time. As a member of the Democratic party—an humble member, it is true, but one zealous for its purity and efficiency—we take this occasion to protest against any sort of bargain, compromise, or arrangement of the kind; and we call upon our brethren of the Democratic press to speak out plainly upon this subject—to urge the people to prompt and energetic action, so that the choice of the Convention may carry with it the full moral force of the entire Democratic party of the State.

For our own part, we have no sort of confidence in Whig promises or professions. Our only safe, and honorable course is in reliance upon ourselves, our principles and our organization. They should not, and they must not, be abandoned. We do hope that our editorial brethren will respond to this appeal. What say you, brethren?

Abolitionists in New York. Last week the Abolitionists endeavored to hold their sixteenth anniversary in the city of New York, but the "noise and confusion" at their meetings was so great that they were unable to proceed. FRED. DOUGLASS, LOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILIPS, and others, tried to address the meetings, but were hissed down by the assembled people. Finally, at one of their meetings, somebody in the crowd submitted a resolution denouncing the objects of the Abolition Society, which resolution was passed by the meeting, and the Abolitionists, black and white, finding that they stood no chance, adjourned their meeting sine die, and sloped.

FACTORY STOPPAGES.—It has been announced that several of the large factories in Lowell will work short during the summer months. At Newton Upper Falls a similar diminution of labor has taken place, both in a cotton factory and in a shop for the manufacture of machinery, and about 200 hands are for the time thrown out of employment. The Globe Drill Mill, at Newburyport, is now running but one half of its looms. About 780 operatives have been discharged at Biddleford, Me. The Locomotive and Sanquett Mills are to reduce their production one-half. The Ameskeag Co., will shortly stop 200 looms, and the Salmon Falls Co. have already stopped one-quarter, and will reduce the production one-quarter more, making one half. There is to be a general curtailment of the manufacturing business throughout New England.—Boston Transcript.

The Northern manufacturers may thank themselves for this state of things, which is owing, in a great measure, to the present agitation of the slavery question, and their consequent loss of the Southern market. The amount of manufacturing done in the slave States, is now more than double what it was three years ago, and it will go on increasing. The South is determined to be independent of the North, and no longer to build up the wealth of those who would oppress and degrade her.

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There is another cause for this apparent depression: the immense amount of capital which has been drained out of the Western States by the emigration to California, will prevent the manufacturers of the East from finding so good a market there for some time to come. To this is to be added the fact that manufacturing in Massachusetts has increased with undue rapidity during the last year. All these things being taken into consideration, will more than account for any temporary depression, without laying the blame on the tariff or whining for protection.

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